# THE CHILDES TRADE OR, THE BEGINNING OF the Doctrine of CHRIST:

*Whereby*

Babes may have milk, children Bread broken, the simple wisdome, and the dark a Candle.

The fourth impression with some Corrections and Additions.

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By *T. Wilson*, Preacher at *Maidstone* in *Kent*, and one of the Assembly of Divines.

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*Teach a childe in the trade of his way, and when he is old hee shall not depart from it* Prov. 22. 6.

*From a childe thou hast knowne the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee wise unto salvation, through faith, which is in Christ Jesus.* 2 Tim. 3. 15.

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*LONDON*,

Printed for *I. Bartlet* at the Gilt Cup under St. *Augustines* Gate. 1645.

# THE CHILDES TRADE.

Q. VVHat vvill teach a man true wisedome?

Ans. The holy scriptures. 2 Tim. 3. 15.

Q. Who is the authour of scripture?

A. All Scripture is given by inspiration of God. 2. Tim. 3. 16.

Q. How is the word divided?

A. Into the Law & Gospel. Rom. 3. 27

Q. What ought you to know?

A. The onely true God. Ioh. 17. 3.

Q. What is God?

A. God is a Spirit eternall of himselfe. Ioh. 4. 24.

Q. How many Gods be there?

A. But one God. 1. Cor. 8. 6.

Q. How many persons be in the Godhead?

A. Three: the Father, the Sonne, the holy Spirit. 1. Ioh. 5 7.

Q. What is the property of the Father?

A. To beget the Sonne. Psal. 2. 7.

Q. What is the property of the Sonne?

A. To be begotten of the Father. Iohn 3. 18.

Q. What is the property of the holy Ghost?

A. To

A. To proceede from the Father and the Sonne; Iohn 15, 26.

Q. What be the essentiall properties of God?

A. These, The Lord, the Lord God gracious, mercifull, long suffering; abundant in goodnesse and truth, keeping mercy for thousands: forgiving iniquity, transgression and sinne, and will by no meanes cleare the guilty, Exod. 34. 6. 7.

Q. What is Gods decree?

A. Gods purpose concerning all things and persons, Ephes, 1. 11.

Q. What is Election?

A. 'Tis Gods appointing of some to salvation through Christ, 1 Thes. 5. 9.

Q. What is Reprobation?

A. It is Gods appointing some to destruction, Rom. 9. 22.

Q. What is Creation?

A. The making of all things of nothing Heb. 11. 3.

Q. How long was God in making all things?

A. Six dayes, Exod. 20. 11.

Q. In what manner was all made?

A. Very good, Gen. 1. 31.

Q. Whereby did God make all?

A. By his word, Psal. 33. 6.

Q. Wherefore made God all?

A. For himselfe, Prov. 16. 4.

Q. What is Gods providence?

A. Gods governing all things and actions. Psal. 113. 6.

Q. What was man made of?

A. Of dust, Gen. 2. 7.

Q. What was man?

A. A living soul, Gen. 2. 7.

Q. How was man made?

A. In Gods Image, Gen. 1. 26.

Q. What is Gods Image?

A Knowledge, holines, righteousnesse Col. 3. 10. Eph. 4. 24.

Q. What was mans priviledge at first?

A. He had fellowship with God, and Lordship over the creatures, Gen. 1. 26.

Q. Did man abide so happy as he was made

A. No, the first man sinned, Gen. 3. 6.

Q. What is sinne?

A. The transgression of the law, 1. Joh. 3. 4.

Q. What was the Law then?

A. Not to eat of the forbidden tree, Gen. 2. 17.

Q. What was Adams sinne?

A. The eating of the forbidden tree. Gen. 3. 12.

Q. By

Q. By what meanes did Adam ſinne?

A. By Satans ſuggeſtions. Joh. 8. 44.

Q. What is his ſinne to us?

A. All have ſinned in him. Rom. 5 12.

Q. How came all men to be guilty by Adams ſin?

A. Adam was a publike perſon. Rom. 5.12.

Q. What is our eſtate by nature?

A. We are dead in treſpaſſes and ſinne. Eph. 2. 1.

Q. What is originall ſinne?

A. It is a want of righteouſneſſe at firſt, and preſence of corruption in the whole nature. Rom. 3. 9. 10. 12. 28.

Q. When had ſin its beginning in us?

A. At the conception. Pſal. 51. 5.

Q. What is actuall ſinne?

A. The fruit of it, in thought, word, and deed. Rom. 3. 12.

Q. What are mans thoughts now?

A. Onely evill continually. Gen. 6. 5.

Q. Can man then pleaſe God?

A. They that are in the fleſh cannot: Rom. 8. 8.

Q. What hurt doth ſinne?

A. The curſe comes by it: Gal. 3. 10.

Q. What is the preſent curſe?

A. All temporall miſeries: Deu. 28. 30.

Q. What is the curse at the end?
A. It is death, Rom. 5, 12.
Q. What is the curse after death?
A. Eternall destruction: Rom. 6, 23.
Q. Do all perish then?
A. Nay, God will have mercy on whom he will: Rom. 9. 18.
Q. Can we amend this?
A. No no man can help: Act 4. 12.
Q. Who then can save us?
A. Jesus Christ: Mat. 1. 21.
Q. What is Christ?
A. The Eternall son of God: Luke 1, 35
Q. What is his person
A. God and man: 1. Tim. 2. 5.
Q. Why was he God?
A. To overcome death and the Devill: Heb. 2, 14.
Q. Why was he man?
A. That he might dye for man: heb. 9, 22.
Q. How became he man?
A. He was born of a Virgin: Mat. 1. 20.
Q. How was he without sin?
A. Hee was conceived by the Holy Ghost. Luke. 1. 35.
Q. What is he to us?
A. A Mediator: 1. Tim. 2 5.
Q. What hath he done for us?
A. He hath given himself a sacrifice to God

God for us. Ephes: 5: 2.

Q. How came Christs sufferings to be of so much value?

A. Because the person that suffered was God. Act. 20. 28.

Q. How could Christ who was without sinne suffer for us sinners?

A. Christ was our surety. Heb. 7. 22

Q. Why came Christ?

A. To give life to beleevers. Ioh. 3. 16.

Q. How did he give life?

A. By being king, priest & prophet. Act. 2. 36

Q. What did Christ as priest?

A. He bought us. 1 Cor. 6. 20.

Q. From what did he redeeme us?

A. From the curse of the law, Gal. 3. 13.

Q. How did he redeeme us from the curse of the Law?

A. By fulfilling the law & suffering, ro. 8. 3 4

Q. How fulfilled he the Law?

A. By his righteousnesse, Rom. 5. 19.

Q. What did he suffer?

A. He was humbled, and became obedient to death, Phil. 2 7. 8.

Q. What kinde of death?

A. The death of the Crosse, Phil. 2. 8.

Q. How often suffered he?

A. Once, Heb. 9. 28.

Q. What was the sacrifice?

A. Christ as man, Isa. 53. 10.

Q. What was the Altar?

A. Christ as God, Heb. 13. 10.

Q. Who was sacrificer?

A. Christ as God man, Heb. 5. 5. 6.

Q. What is his intercession?

A. It is his appearing in the presence of God for us, Heb. 9. 24.

Q. What benefit comes by it to us?

A. He is the propitiation for our sinnes 1 John 2. 1. 2.

Q. How long continues this?

A. Ever, Heb. 7. 25.

Q. What doth Christ as Prophet?

A. He reveals Gods will, Mat. 11. 27.

Q. What doth Christ as King?

A. He rules by his spirit & word, Is. 30. 21.

Q. How appears this kingdome of his?

A. In his rising again the third day, Acts 10. 40.

Q. Whither is Christ gone?

A. He ascended into heaven, Mar. 16. 19.

Q. What doth Christ in heaven?

A. He sitteth at the right hand of God. Marke 16. 19.

Q. Shall he alwayes abide there?

A. No, but till the time of restitution of all things, acts. 3. 21.

Q. What shall he doe then?

A. Come

A. Come to iudge the quicke and dead, Acts 10. 42.

Q. Where is this about Christ knowne?

A. It is heard in the word of truth the Gospell, Col. 1. 5.

Q. To whom is this promised?

A. To all that beleeve: Iohn 3. 16.

Q. Is faith common?

A. No all have not faith: 2. Thess. 3. 2.

Q. Who have faith?

A. Onely the elect: Titus 1, 1.

Q. Who be the elect?

A. They who God hath chosen before the foundation of the world: Ephes. 1, 4.

Q. How do they live?

A. In holines of the spirit: 2. thes. 2. 13.

Q. What is faith?

A. It is a trusting in Christ for salvation: Acts 16, 31.

Q. Whence is faith?

A. Not from us but of God: Eph. 2, 8.

Q. What is the ground of faith?

A. Gods promise: Iohn 3, 16.

Q. What is the inward meanes of faith?

A. The spirit of God: Iohn 6. 44.

Q. What doth the spirit to work faith?

A. He doth open, draw and soften the heart: Ezech. 11, 19.

Q. What is the outward meanes of faith?

A. The preaching of the word, Ro. 10. 14.

Q. When is preaching most effectuall?

A. When it is received as the word of God: 1 Thess. 2, 13.

Q. What is the least degree of Faith?

A. A hungring and thirsting after righteousnesse: Math. 5, 6.

Q. What is the highest degree of faith?

A. To be fully perswaded of Gods love: Rom. 8, 38, 39.

Q. What benefit by faith?

A. The remission of sinnes: Acts 10, 43.

Q. What priviledge by faith?

A. To be the Sons of God: Iohn 1, 12.

Q. Who be the sons of God?

A. They be a penitent people.

Q. What is repentance?

A. An eschewing ill & doing good, psa. 34. 14

Q. What is a note of repentance?

A. The hatred of ill, and the love of good: Psal 119, 128.

Q. What is with repentance?

A. A spirituall conflict, Gal. 5, 17.

Q. What follows if the children of God doe sin?

A. A mourning with teares of love: Zach. 12. 10.

Q. What is a good deed?

A. That which God shewes: Mich. 6. 8.

Q. When is our work good?

A. When

A. When its done with respect to all Gods Commandements. Psal. 119, 6.

Q. How many commandements be there?

A. There be Ten.

Q. what is required in the first commandement?

A. To have the true God our God. Exodus. 20, 3.

Q. What is required in the second Commandement.

A. The true meanes of Gods worship. Exod. 20. 4, 5, 6.

Q. VVhat is required, in the third Commandement,

A. The true manner of Gods worship. Exod. 20. 7.

Q. VVhat is required in the foureth Commandement.

A. The hallowing of the time of his worship. Exod. 20. 8. 9. 10. 11.

Q. What is required in the fifth Commandement?

A. To regard our neighbours dignity, Exod. 20. 12.

Q. What is required in the sixth Commandement?

A. To regard our neighbors life: Ex. 20. 13

Q. What is required in the seventh Commandement?

A. To regard our neighbours chastity

Exod.

Exod. 20. 14.

Q. VVhat is required in the eight Commandement?

A. To regard our neighbours goods: Exod 20. 15.

Q. VVhat is required in the ninth Commandement?

A. To regard our neighbours good name: Exod. 20. 16.

Q. VVhat is required in the tenth Commandement?

A. Inward content, no coveting. Exod. 20. 17.

Q. VVhat duty to our selves owe we?

A. To regard our selves as our neighbour, Iam. 2. 8.

Q. VVhat is the sum of the first table?

A. Thou shalt love the Lord with all thy heart. Mat. 22. 37.

Q. What is the sum of the second Table?

A. Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thy selfe, Mat. 22.39.

Q. Can we do of our selves any good?

A. No, we are not sufficient, 2 Cor 3. 5

Q. Will workes save us?

A. No, we are saved by grace Eph. 2. 8

Q. What are good works?

A. The way to walk in, Eph. 2. 10.

Q. Why are good works to be done?

A. To

A. To glorifie God in heaue, Mat. 5. 16.

Q. What may the godly looke for in their way?

A. Many afflictions, Acts 14. 22.

Q. What is the comfort in afflictions?

A. All shall worke for good, Rom. 8. 28.

Q. What is the help against Sathan?

A. God will treade him downe, Rom. 16. 20.

Q. What is the helpe gainst sin?

A. Gods grace will be sufficient, 2 Cor. 12. 9.

Q. What supports in reproches?

A. The great reward in heaven, Mat. 5. 12.

Q. What is the supply in infirmities?

A. God will be sparing, Mal. 3. 17.

Q. Where true grace is what should be done?

A. Increase more and more, 1 thes. 4. 1.

Q. What is the first meanes of growth in grace?

A. The word of God, 1 Peter 2. 2.

Q. How must the word be used?

A. Heare it with an honest hart: Luke 8, 15.

Q. What is to be after the hearing of the word?

A. A searching if it be so: Act. 17. 11.

Q. How is the word to be used alone?

A. Meditate

A. Meditate on it day & night Psa.1.1.2.

Q. How is the word to be used in company?

A. Confer and talk together of it: Deu. 6.7.

Q. What is another means of growth in grace?

A. Prayer in the holy Ghost: Jud.20

Q. What is prayer?

A. A powring out of the heart to God. Psal.62.8.

Q. What be the parts of prayer?

A. Petition & thanksgiving: Phil. 4. 6.

Q. What is petition?

A. A desiring of something which wee want: Math. 7. 7.

Q. What is thanksgiving?

A. Tis the praising God for his goodnesse to us. Psal. 50. 15.

Q. When must we pray?

A. Continually; 1 Thess. 5. 17.

Q. How must we pray?

A. With watching: Col. 4. 2.

Q. Where must we pray?

A. In every place: 1 Tim 2. 8.

Q. What kind of prayer are we to make?

A. Publike in the Congregation: Isa. 56. 7.

Q. What other kinde of prayer?

A. Private in the family together: Jer.

Jer. 10. 25.

Q. What is the third kinde of prayer?

A. Personall in secret: Math. 6. 6.

Q. To whom must we pray?

A. To God alone: Psal. 65. 2.

Q. By whom must we pray?

A. In Christs name: John 14. 13.

Q. What is the help to prayer?

A. Gods Spirit: Rom. 8. 26.

Q. For whom must we pray?

A. For all sorts 1 Tim. 2. 1.

Q. What is the pattern of prayer?

A. The Lords prayer: Math. 6. 9.

Q. What is the prop to prayer?

A. Gods goodnesse, and greatnesse, he is a Father in heaven. Luke 11. 2.

Q. Who can pray?

A. Onely the childe of God: Rom. 8, 15.

Q. What is the principall grace in prayer?

A. Faith to beleeve God will grant; Mar. 11. 24.

Q. What be the chiefest desires?

A. Those in the six petitions, Luke 11. 2. 3. 4.

Q. What desire we in the first petition?

A. God to be glorified: Math. 6. 9.

Q. What desire we in the second petition?

A. That God may rule, and not sinne raigne.

raigne .Math. 16. 10.

Q. *What* desire we in the third petition?

*A.* Gods will to be done and not ours: Math. 6. 10.

Q. *What* desire we in the fourth petition?

*A.* All things needfull for this life. Math. 6. 11.

Q. *What* desire we in the fifth petition?

*A.* To be iustified. Math. 6. 12.

Q. *What* desire we in the sixth petition?

*A.* To be free from the dominion of sinne. Math. 6. 13.

Q. *What* are we to doe after prayer?

*A.* Hearken what God saith. Psa. 85. 8.

Q. *What* if he heare not at first?

*A.* Waite on his name, Psal. 52. 9.

Q. *What* if it be long ere he heare?

*A.* Faint not, Luke 18. 1.

Q. *What* should we doe the while?

*A.* Knock, Math. 7. 7.

Q. What hopes upon knocking?

*A.* It shall be opened. Math. 7. 8.

Q. What is another meanes to grow in grace?

*A.* The Sacraments. 1 Cor. 12. 13.

Q. Do they worke grace?

*A.* No, they confirme it where it is. Rom. 4. 11.

Q. What is a Sacrament?

*A.* This

A. His Gods seale of his Covenant. Gen. 17. 9. 11.

Q. What is the Covenant?

A. I will be your God, and you shall be my sons and daughters, 2 Cor. 6. 18.

Q. Why is it a Seale?

A. To help faith, Rom. 4. 11.

Q. Who gave this help?

A. The Lord gave the signe. 1 Cor. 11. 23.

Q. Why gave God a signe?

A. Because we are dulll of conceiving heavenly things. 1 Cor. 10. 16.

Q. How many Sacraments be there?

A. Two, Baptisme and the Lords Supper. 1 Cor. 12. 13.

Q. Why be there two?

A. Two are sufficient for confirmation. 1 John 5. 8.

Q. Who may administer the Sacraments?

A. He that's called and none els, heb. 5. 4

Q. What is Baptisme?

A. The Sacrament of our new birth. Titus 3. 5.

Q. What is outward in it?

A. The washing with water, Mat. 28 19

Q. What is inward in it?

A. The cleansing by the blood of Christ, Revel. 1. 5.

Q. Will outward Baptisme save?

A. No

A. No, but Christs blood sprinkled: 1 peter 3, 21.

Q. Why are we baptized in the name of the Trinity?

A. To assure our Communion with them: Math 28, 19.

Q. Why are Infants Baptized?

A. The promise is to them: Act. 2. 39.

Q. How often are we to be baptized?

A. Once: as once new borne is enough: 1 Cor. 1. 16.

Q. May one bee saved dying before Baptisme?

A. Yes, by vertue of the Covenant: Acts 2. 39.

Q. May one be damned that is baptized?

A. Yes, if they beleeve not: Mar. 16. 16.

Q. What condition are we bound unto?

A. To repent and beleeve: Mar. 1. 15.

Q. What must we look to about baptism?

A. To die to sinne, and live to newnesse: Rom. 6. 3. 4.

Q. When is all this assured unto us?

A. When we beleeve: Heb. 10. 22.

Q. What is the Lords Supper?

A. A Sacrament of our nourishment in Christ: 1 Cor. 10. 16.

Q. What more in this then in Baptisme?

A. The

A. The covenant then made is renewed, Chron. 34. 32.

Q. What is the outward signe?

A. The elements and actions: 1 Cor. 11. 23. 24. 25.

Q. What be the Elements?

A. Bread and wine: 1 Cor. 11. 28.

Q. What inward?

A. All Christs benefits and merits. 1 Cor. 10. 16.

Q. What doth the bread note?

A. Christs body, Math. 26. 26.

Q. What doth the wine note?

A. Christs blood: Math. 26. 28.

Q. What actions are we to observe?

A. The ministers and the receivers. 1 Cor. 11. 24. 25.

Q. What doth the Ministers consecrating the Elements shew?

A. God blessing, and setting Christ apard for a Mediatour: John 6 27.

Q. What the breaking of the bread and powring out the wine?

A. The bruising of Christs body, and shedding of his blood. 1 Cor. 11. 24. 25.

Q. What doth his giving of the Elements shew?

A. God offering Christ, and giving him truely to all beleevers, Iohn 6. 32.

Q. What

Q. What sheweth the taking of bread and wine?

A. The receiving of Christ by faith Iohn 1. 12.

Q. What sheweth the eating & drinking?

A. The applying of Christ particularly. Gal. 2. 20.

Q. When should we receive the Lords Supper?

A. Not once, but often, 1 Cor. 11 26.

Q. Why should we come to this Supper?

A Christs command is, do this, 1 Cor. 11.24. 25.

Q. What profit is by this Supper?

A Gods promise is this this is my body and blood (that is a signe and seal of it) given & shed for thee. Mar. 14. 22. 23. 24.

Q. Who may come to the Lords Supper?

A. They that examine themselves, 1 Cor. 11. 28.

Q. What must we inquire after first?

A. Our knowledge and spirituall understanding, 1 Cor. 11. 29.

Q. What the second thing to be enquired after?

A. Our faith, 2 Cor. 13. 5.

Q. What the third thing to be tried?

A. Our repentance, Mat. 3. 8.

Q. What the fourth thing to be examined?

A. Our

A. Our loue, 1 Cor. 10. 17.

Q. What if these Graces be wanting?

A. Then who comes is unworthy. 1 Cor. 11. 29.

Q. What is the danger by unworthy comming?

A. We become guilty of the body and blood of the Lord, 1 Cor. 11. 27.

Q. Is it enough to come?

A. No we eate and drinke damnation to our selues if we discerne not the Lords body 1 Cor. 11. 29.

Q. What is it to discerne the Lords body?

A. Tis to know and beleeue the spiritual presence of Christs body and bloud signified, sealed and truly giuen of God in this Sacrament. 1 Cor. 11. 24. 25.

Q What if faith and grace be weake in any?

A. Come then to get strength Mat. 11. 28.

Q. What should one doe in the time of the Sacrament?

A. Meditate of Christs death, 1 Cor. 11. 26.

Q What should be done after the Lords Supper?

A. Liue not in sinne, but in sincerity and truth. 1 Cor. 5. 8.

Q. What is to bee done to offensiue walkers?

Warne them: 1 Thess. 5, 14.

Q. What if they amend not?

A. Note them and have no company with them. 2 Thess 3 14.

Q. What is the case of one justly excommunicate?

A. Hee is delivered up to Sathan 1 Cor. 5 5

Q. What if the excommunicate person repent?

A. Then confirme our love towards him: 2 Cor 2. 8.

Q. What is to be done in extraordinary necessity?

A. Fast to afflict the spirit before God in prayer: Joel 2, 12.

Q. What is to be done when we have marvellous mercies?

A. Then keep feasting daies for solemne thanksgiving: Esther 9. 22.

Q. What is to be done if we finde our hearts inconstant?

A. Then vow obedience and by serious promise testifie our love to God. Psal. 119. 106.

Q. What is appointed for all men?

A. Once to dy: Heb. 9. 27.

Q. What is death?

A A parting of soule & body. 2. pet. 1. 15.

Q. What

Q. What is the comfort against death?
A. Christs death: Heb. 2, 15.
Q. What is after death?
A. The judgement: Heb. 9. 27.
Q. When is the day of judgement?
A. Tis not knowne: Mar. 13. 33.
Q. Who shall be Iudge?
A. Christ Jesus: Iohn 5, 22. 27.
Q. How will Christ come?
A. In glory & Majestie: 1 Thes. 4. 16.
Q. How will Christ judge?
A. He will separate sheepe and goates. Math. 25, 23.
Q. Who shall be iudged?
A. All iust and unjust quick and dead Acts 10. 42.
Q. What things shall come to judgement?
A. All things secret & open: Eccles. 12, 14.
Q. What shall befall those alive at that day?
A. A change in the twinkling of an eye: 1 Cor. 15. 51, 52.
Q. How shall the dead come to judgement?
A. They shall rise again: 1 Cor. 15. 52.
Q. Who shall be first?
A. The dead in Christ shall rise first, 1 Thes. 4. 15.
Q. Whereunto rise the wicked?

A. Unto

A. Vnto condemnation, Iohn 5. 28.

Q. What doe the godly rise unto?

A. Vnto the resurrection of life, Iohn 5. 29.

Q. What is the sentence to the godly?

A. A cal to inherit heaven, Mat. 25. 34.

Q. What is the sentence to the wicked?

A. Ye cursed go to hell fire, Mat. 25. 41.

Q. What follows upon the sentence to the wicked?

A. Everlasting perdition from the presence of God. 2 Thes. 1. 9.

Q. What to the godly?

A. To be with Christ, Iohn 14. 3.

Q. What is there where Christ is?

A. Fulnesse of Joy, and pleasures for evermore. Psal. 16. 11.

FINIS.